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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/509,506	09/28/2004	Yoshio Okamoto	3400.P1414US	4041	
- -	7590 03/26/200 L BOUTELL & TANIS		EXAMINER		
2026 RAMBLING ROAD				KORN, ERNEST G	
KALAMAZOO, MI 49008-1631			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		1723			
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SHORTENED STATUTOR	Y PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MO	NTHS	03/26/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/509,506	OKAMOTO ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Ernest G. Therkorn	1723				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app		· 1	S			
Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timularly and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONET	l. ely filed the mailing date of this commun (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on Marci	h 5 2007					
	action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar		secution as to the me	rits is			
closed in accordance with the practice under E	•					
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-14</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>4-8</u> is/are withdrawn t						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) 1-3 and 9-14 is/are objected to.	<u> </u>					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	•					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce		- Yaminer				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti			121(d).			
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)	-(d) or (f).				
a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents	have been received					
1. Certified copies of the priority documents2. Certified copies of the priority documents		an No				
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	• •		10			
application from the International Bureau		a iii iiiis ivalionai Otag	JC			
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	* **	d.				
	·					
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	PTO-413)				
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) 	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa	te atent Application				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) Other:	• •				

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The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 9, 10, 12, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(B) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over either Kimata (U.S. Patent No. 5,302,633) or Japan Patent No. 4-202141 in view of PTO Translation No. 06-3034. PTO Translation No. 06-3034 will serve as a translation for Japan Patent No. 4-202141. The claims are considered to read on either Kimata (U.S. Patent No. 5,302,633) or Japan Patent No. 4-202141 in view of PTO Translation No. 06-3034. However, if a difference exists between the claims and either Kimata (U.S. Patent No. 5,302,633) or Japan Patent No. 4-202141 in view of PTO Translation No. 06-3034, it would reside in optimizing the elements of either Kimata (U.S. Patent No. 5,302,633) or Japan Patent No. 4-202141 in view of PTO Translation No. 06-3034. It would have been obvious to optimize the elements of either Kimata (U.S. Patent No. 5,302,633) or Japan Patent No. 4-202141 in view of PTO Translation No. 06-3034 to enhance separation.

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Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over either Kimata (U.S. Patent No. 5,302,633) or Japan Patent No. 4-202141 in view of PTO Translation No. 06-3034 in view of Murakami (E.P. No. 656,333). At best, the claim differs from either Kimata (U.S. Patent No. 5,302,633) or Japan Patent No. 4-202141 in view of PTO Translation No. 06-3034 in reciting the polysaccharide derivative has a polymerizable group at position 6. Murakami (E.P. No. 656,333) (page 3, lines 22-24) discloses the 6-position is a desirable location to link polysaccharides. It would have been obvious to have a polysaccharide derivative with a polymerizable group at position 6 in either Kimata (U.S. Patent No. 5,302,633) or Japan Patent No. 4-202141 in view of PTO Translation No. 06-3034 in view of Murakami (E.P. No. 656,333) because Murakami (E.P. No. 656,333) (page 3, lines 22-24) discloses the 6-position is a desirable location to link polysaccharides.

Claims 11 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over either Kimata (U.S. Patent No. 5,302,633) or Japan Patent No. 4-202141 in view of PTO Translation No. 06-3034 in view of Oda (U.S. Patent No. 6,117,325). At best, the claims differ from either Kimata (U.S. Patent No. 5,302,633) or Japan Patent No. 4-202141 in view of PTO Translation No. 06-3034 in reciting use of cellulose phenylcarbamate. Oda (U.S. Patent No. 6,117,325) (column 1, lines 36-39) discloses that cellulose phenylcarbamate is commercialized and widely used because of its high optical resolving powers. It would have been obvious to use cellulose phenylcarbamate in either Kimata (U.S. Patent No. 5,302,633) or Japan Patent No. 4-202141 in view of PTO Translation No. 06-3034 in view of Oda (U.S. Patent No. 6,117,325) because Oda

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(U.S. Patent No. 6,117,325) (column 1, lines 36-39) discloses that cellulose phenylcarbamate is commercialized and widely used because of its high optical resolving powers.

The remarks urge patentability based upon the immobilization rate of polysaccharide being of at least 80%. Inasmuch as the recited process steps and the process steps of both Kimata (U.S. Patent No. 5,302,633) and Japan Patent No. 4-202141 in view of PTO Translation No. 06-3034 are the same, the immobilization rate would appear to be the same.

The remarks urge that Kimata (U.S. Patent No. 5,302,633) does not show the use of monomers. However, Kimata (U.S. Patent No. 5,302,633) on column 5, lines 43-53 discloses use of monomers.

The remarks urge that Japan Patent No. 4-202141 in view of PTO Translation No. 06-3034 does not show the use of monomers. However, the PTO Translation No. 06-3034 on page 7, the last sentence of the second paragraph discloses use of monomers.

The remarks urge patentability based upon unexpected results. However, the comparison has not been made with the closest prior art, i.e., either Kimata (U.S. Patent No. 5,302,633) or Japan Patent No. 4-202141 in view of PTO Translation No. 06-3034. As such, the comparison is not considered to be pertinent.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to E. Therkorn at telephone number (571) 272-1149. The official fax number is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Chrost 6 the Ernest G. Therkorn

Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1723

EGT

March 23, 2007